MAKSIMOV, Aleksandr Pavlovich. Prinimali uchastiye: PUSHKARENKO, O.V.,
arkhitektor; MIGAY, I.B., dotsent; KOZACHENKO, V.S., dotsent;
KUDLOV, L.V., assistent. DANILEVSKIY, A.S., otv.red.; KRA-
SOVSKIY, I.P., red.izd-va; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Industrial residential and public buildings and structures for
mining enterprises] Promyshlennye i grazhdanskie zdaniia i
sooruzheniia gornykh predpriiatii. Izd.2. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1959. 492 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Dneprogiproshakht (for Pushkarenko). 2. Dnepropetrovskiy
inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (for Migay, Kozachenko). 3. Ka-
fedra stroitel'stva gornykh predpriyatiy Dnepropetrovskogo gor-
nogo instituta (for Kudlov).
(Mine buildings)   (Mining engineering)

KOZACHENKO,V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk (Dnepropetrovsk)

Local resistance of right-angle joints attached to the exhaust
hole of a centrifugal fan. Vod. i sna. tekh. no.2:20-22 F '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Fans, Mechanical)

ACC NR: AP6029031   SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0042/0042

INVENTORS: Klimov, V. V.; Andreyev, A. Ya.; Nakhodnova, A. P.; Kozachenko, V. N.;
Akhkozov, Ye. A.; Ivanov, D. G.; Didkovskaya, O. S.; Zvonik, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining a piezoceramic material. Class 21, No. 183812
/announced by Donets Branch of All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical
Reagents and of High Purity Chemicals (Donetskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh
veshchestv)_/

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 42

TOPIC TAGS: piezoelectric ceramic, barium compound, lead compound, calcium compound,
titanium compound, sintered alloy

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining a piezoceramic
material from a mixture of barium, lead, calcium, and titanium compounds by sintering
this mixture. To lower the temperature of sintering this material, the above com-
pounds are used in the form of nitric acid solutions of barium, lead, calcium, and
titanium. This solution is atomized in a stream of air at the temperature of 400--
500C. After this, the powder is sintered at the temperature of 800--1000C.
SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 21May64

Card 1/1   UDC: 621.315.612:537.226.33

BERGMAN, A.G.; KOZACHENKO, Ye.L.; BEREZINA, S.J.

System consisting of Li, Na | F, Cl. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9
no.5:1214-1217 My '64.   (MIRA 17:9)

YEGOSHIN, V.V.; KUZNETSOV, G.N.; KOZACHENKO, Ye.S.

Mining 55,309 tons of coal from unde·· a shield in 31 working days in the Kuznetsk Basin. Ugol' 40 no.3:10-12 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Trest Kiselevskugol' (for Yegoshin). 2. NIS pri shakhte im. Vakhrusheva (for Kuznetsov, Kozachenko).

S/120/60/000/01/031/051
E201/E391

AUTHORS: Kozachina, B.S., Kubyshkin, N.Z. and Nastyukha, A.I.

TITLE: Stabilization of the Deflecting-system Voltage in a Cyclotron/9

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, Nr 1,
         p 110 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The stabilization circuit for the deflecting voltage of
         a cyclotron described here differs from the usual high-
         voltage stabilization circuits in that the grid and cathode
         circuits of the stabilizing tube as well as the DC
         amplifier are at the ground potential, i.e, no high-voltage
         dividers are used in the cathode and grid circuits. The
         circuit, given in Figure 1, shows that the negative
         terminal of a rectifier (B100/20, 100 kV working voltage,
         20 mA current, bridge-circuit connection) is connected
         to the load via a ballast water resistance (R_6) of

         2 MΩ . A high-voltage divider (Δ_1) is connected in

         parallel with the load; it divides the voltage produced
         by the rectifier in the ratio 1:450. A potential drop
Card1/3   across the smaller part of the divider is compared with

S/120/60/000/01/031/051
E201/E391

Stabilization of the Deflecting-system Voltage in a Cyclotron

that of a standard cell E_3 . The resultant voltage

difference is applied to a DC amplifier (УПТ); the
output signal of the amplifier is fed to the grid of the
stabilizing tube $Л_1$ (ГК-3000, maximum working voltage

100 kV, actual voltage 30 kV). The voltage across the
load is kept constant by varying the potential drop across
the tube $Л_1$. Since the cathode of $Л_1$ is grounded,

no isolating transformer is needed in the filament circuit;
the amplifier is also at the ground potential. Two
indicating instruments are used: ИП-1 to measure the
voltage in the deflecting system, and ИП-2 to measure
the voltage at the tube anode. With the circuit described
20% variations of the input voltage and current changes
from 0.5 to 5 mA produced only 0.2% of variation of the
deflecting voltage. The circuit has been working
satisfactorily for two years in a 1.5 m cyclotron.

Card2/3

S/120/60/000/01/031/051
E201/E391

Stabilization of the Deflecting-system Voltage in a Cyclotron

Acknowledgments are made to <u>L.M. Nemenov</u> and <u>V.S. Panasyuk</u> for their advice.

SUBMITTED: November 3, 1958

Card 3/3

KOZACHINA, Semen Grigor'yevich [Kozachyna, S.H.]; SOH, N., red.

[In the rapids of life, the new life in Orekhovets] Na
byatryni zhyttia; nove zhyttia Orikhovtsia. Kyiv,
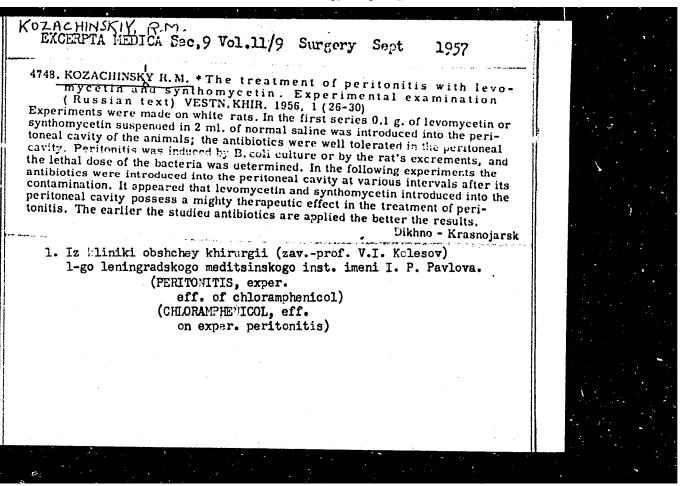Kyivs'ke obl. knyzhkovo-gazetne vyd-vo, 1963. 48 p.
                                        (MIRA 17:3)
1. Rukovoditel' kolkhoza sela Orekhovets' Kiyevskoy oblasti
(for Kozachina).

KOZACHINSKIY

LAVROV, V.V.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA-LEVINA, M.S.; FEDOROV, D.N.; IOSSET, G.Ya.;
SOSNYAKOV, N.G.; BERINGER, Yu.V.; KOZACHINSKIY, R.M.; YELETSKAYA,
O.I.; GOSHKINA, A.I.; MIKLASHEVSKAYA, A.V.; ZYKOV, A.A.; LEBEDEV,
M.F.; DERGUNOVA, K.S.; RYTSK, Z.A.; FRENKINA, D.Z.; TSIVIN, S.S.

In memory of A.M.Zabludovskii. Khirurgiia no.12:74-75 D '53.

(MLRA 7:1)

(Zabludovskii, Anton Martynovich, 1880-1953)

KOZACHINSKIY, R.M.
   EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.9 Vol.11/9 Surgery Sept   1957

4748. KOZACHINSKY R.M. * The treatment of peritonitis with levo-
~~mycetin and synthomycetin~~ . Experimental examination
   (Russian text) VESTN. KHIR. 1956, 1 (26-30)
Experiments were made on white rats. In the first series 0.1 g. of levomycetin or
synthomycetin suspended in 2 ml. of normal saline was introduced into the peri-
toneal cavity of the animals; the antibiotics were well tolerated in the peritoneal
cavity. Peritonitis was induced by B. coli culture or by the rat's excrements, and
the lethal dose of the bacteria was determined. In the following experiments the
antibiotics were introduced into the peritoneal cavity at various intervals after its
contamination. It appeared that levomycetin and synthomycetin introduced into the
peritoneal cavity possess a mighty therapeutic effect in the treatment of peri-
tonitis. The earlier the studied antibiotics are applied the better the results.
                                                   Dikhno - Krasnojarsk

   1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (zav.-prof. V.I. Kolesov)
      1-go leningradskogo meditsinskogo inst. imeni I. P. Pavlova.
                  (PERITONITIS, exper.
                     eff. of chloramphenicol)
                  (CHLORAMPHENICOL, eff.
                     on exper. peritonitis)

KOZACHIUSKIY, R.M., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad)

Nikolai Markianovich Volkovich: his life & work; on the 100th
anniversary of his birth. Khirurgiia 35 no.6:143-146 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

(SURGERY
        contribution of Nikolai M. Volkovich (Rus))
(BIOGRAPHIES
        Volkovich, Nikolai M. (Rus))

KOZACHINSKIY, R.M.

Tetanus following burns. Khirurgiia 36 no. 5:130-131 My '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

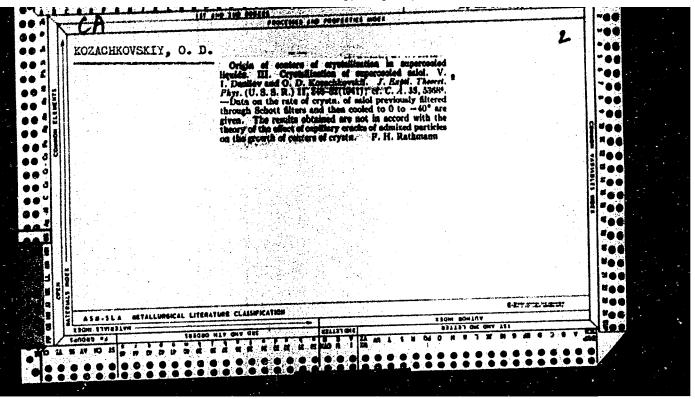(BURNS AND SCALDS)   (TETANUS)

KOZACHINSKIY, R.M., dotsent

Errors in the diagnosis of cancer of the thyroid gland. Khirurgiia
40 no.12:121-122 D '64.   (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav.- dotsent A.B. Dairov)
Aktyubinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KOZACHKOV, E. A.

Diffusion of Elements in Molten Iron. (In Russian.) B.V.Stark, E.V. Cheleshchev, and E.A.Kozachkov. Izvestiia Akademii Nauk SSSR, Section of Technical Sciences, Nov. 1951, p. 1630-1695.

An experimental study. Apparatus and method. Data are charted for diffusion of Mn and Si in Fe.   Ni,Fe)
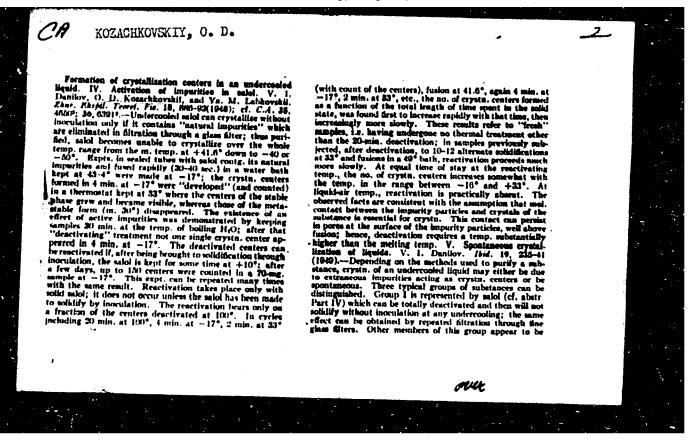
Immediate Source Clipping

KOZACHKOVSKIY, O. D.

Origin of centers of crystallization in supercooled liquids. III. Crystallization of supercooled salol. V. I. Danilov and O. D. Kozachkovskii. J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys. (U.S.S.R.) 11, 560-82(1941); cf. C. A. 35, 5368⁹. —Data on the rate of crysta. of salol previously filtered through Schott filters and then cooled to 0 to −40° are given. The results obtained are not in accord with the theory of the effect of capillary cracks of admixed particles on the growth of centers of crysta.   P. H. Rathmann

ASM-SLA   METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KOZACHKOVSKIY,O.D.

Effect of the surface structure of mechanical admixtures on the
crystallization of liquids. Sbor. nauch. rab. Lab. metallofiz.
no.1:76-94 '48.   (MLRA 8:9)
                    (Crystallization)

CA   KOZACHKOVSKIY, O. D.   2

Formation of crystallization centers in an undercooled liquid. IV. Activation of impurities in salol. V. I. Danilov, O. D. Kozachkovskii, and Ya. M. Lahkovskii. Zhur. Khipl. Tesovi. Fiz. 18, 885–92(1948); cf. C.A. 38, 4552¹.—Undercooled salol can crystallize without inoculation only if it contains "natural impurities" which are eliminated in filtration through a glass filter; thus purified, salol becomes unable to crystallize over the whole temp. range from the m. temp. at +41.6° down to −40 or −50°. Expts. in sealed tubes with salol contg. its natural impurities and fused rapidly (30–40 sec.) in a water bath kept at 43–4° were made at −17°; the crystn. centers formed in 4 min. at −17° were "developed" (and counted) in a thermostat kept at 33° where the centers of the stable phase grew and became visible, whereas those of the metastable form (m. 30°) disappeared. The existence of an effect of active impurities was demonstrated by keeping samples 30 min. at the temp. of boiling H₂O; after that "deactivating" treatment not one single crystn. center appeared in 4 min. at −17°. The deactivated centers can be reactivated if, after being brought to solidification through inoculation, the salol is kept for some time at +10°; after a few days, up to 150 centers were counted in a 70-mg. sample at −17°. This expt. can be repeated many times with the same result. Reactivation takes place only with solid salol; it does not occur unless the salol has been made to solidify by inoculation. The reactivation bears only on a fraction of the centers deactivated at 100°. In cycles including 20 min. at 100°, 4 min. at −17°, 2 min. at 33°

(with count of the centers), fusion at 41.6°, again 4 min. at −17°, 2 min. at 33°, etc., the no. of crystn. centers formed as a function of the total length of time spent in the solid state, was found first to increase rapidly with that time, then increasingly more slowly. These results refer to "fresh" samples, i.e. having undergone no thermal treatment other than the 20-min. deactivation; in samples previously subjected, after deactivation, to 10–12 alternate solidifications at 33° and fusions in a 49° bath, reactivation proceeds much more slowly. At equal time of stay at the reactivating temp., the no. of crystn. centers increases somewhat with the temp. in the range between −16° and +33°. At liquid-air temp., reactivation is practically absent. The observed facts are consistent with the assumption that mol. contact between the impurity particles and crystals of the substance is essential for crystn. This contact can persist in pores at the surface of the impurity particles, well above fusion; hence, deactivation requires a temp. substantially higher than the melting temp. V. Spontaneous crystallization of liquids. V. I. Danilov. Ibid. 19, 235–41 (1949).—Depending on the methods used to purify a substance, crystn. of an undercooled liquid may either be due to extraneous impurities acting as crystn. centers or be spontaneous. Three typical groups of substances can be distinguished. Group I is represented by salol (cf. abstr Part IV) which can be totally deactivated and then will not solidify without inoculation at any undercooling; the same effect can be obtained by repeated filtration through fine glass filters. Other members of this group appear to be

benzophenone and salipyrine. A representative of group II is o-ClC$_6$H$_4$NO$_2$ (m. 32.5°) which, when carefully purified and deactivated, shows first crystn. centers only below 20°, and cannot in any case be undercooled below 17°. There is a basis for assuming that this limit corresponds to spontaneous crystn. In group III, represented by piperine, crystn. centers arise only on sufficiently slow cooling, otherwise the substance solidifies as a glass. On slow cooling, crystn. centers are formed also after complete elimination of effects of active impurities. The curve of the no. of centers as a function of the temp. has a max. at 40°. This group includes also pyramidone, mannitol, and resorcinol. By the fluctuation theory, the rate J of spontaneous formation of crystn. centers is $J \sim e^{R/kT}$, where R = work of formation of a crit. nucleus; expressed by the undercooling ΔT and the surface tension σ at the boundary liquid/nucleus, $J = Ke^{-B\sigma^3/T(\Delta T)^2}$, where B can be expressed by the mol. vol., and the heat and temp. of crystn. The coeff. K, detd. by the mode and rate of mol. exchange between the liquid and the nucleus, is $K = K_1e^{-U/kT}$, where U = activation energy corresponding to the passage of a mol. from the liquid to the nucleus. The exptl. curve of the no. of crystn. centers, as a function of the temp., for piperine, can be brought into agreement with the fluctuation-theoretical formula with $K_1 = 10^{40}$, $U = 30.0$ kcal./mole, and $B\sigma^3 = 21.5 \times 10^9$, hence $\sigma \sim 7$ ergs/sq. cm. These values appear reasonable from the point of view of the estd. orders of magnitude.

For group III, K is of the order of unity. If $K \ll 1$, formation of active centers cannot be observed; this, evidently, is the case in group I. For salol, this condition is fulfilled with $K_1 \sim 10^{40}$ and $U = 30.0$ kcal./mole, independently of the value of σ. In the general case, the tendency to vitrification is favored by high values of U, σ, and the mol. vol.; higher B and σ shift the crystn. range to lower temps. On the assumption that K_1 is of approx. the same order for all liquids, the properties of group II would correspond to small U and not too large σ and mol. vol. These conditions are fulfilled in the case of metals. From the max. undercooling observed for carefully purified Bi ($\Delta T \sim 30°$), Sn (30°), and Pb (3°), one finds $\sigma = 20$, 17, and 2 ergs/sq. cm., resp. The values of σ for Bi, Sn, and piperine are very close, whereas the surface tension at the boundary liquid/vapor is 10–15 times as great for the metals as for piperine. This is paralleled by the ratio of the heats of evapn. and of fusion, which is 10–15 in metals, and of the order of unity in org. compds. VI. Spontaneous crystallization of mannitol and o-chloronitrobenzene. V. I. Danilov and Yu. A. Krishtal. Ibid. 304–12.—Mannitol (m. 166°, linear rate of crystn. 40 mm./min.), representing the group III of substances with a max. of the temp. curve of the no. of crystn. centers, was purified by way of deactivation of active impurities. o-ClC$_6$H$_4$NO$_2$ (m. 32.5°, linear rate of crystn. 125 mm./min.), representing group II (sharp limit of metastability) was purified by vacuum distn. Under these con-

Kozachkovskiy O.D.

DANILOV, V.I.; KOZACHKOVSKIY, O.D., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk; LABKOVSKIY, Ya.M.

Activation of impurities in salol. Probl.metalloved.i fiz. met.
no.[1]:70-79 '49.   (MIRA 11:4)

1.Laboratoriya kristallizatsii TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta chernoy metallurgii. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for
Danilov).

                    (Salol) (Activity coefficients)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   1160

Islamov, Nasriddin Akhmedovich, Kozachkovskiy, Viktor Andreyevich, Nal'skiy,
    Yakov Isakovich, Promtov, Aleksandr Nikolayevich

Tadzhikskaya SSR; kratkiy istoriko-ekonomicheskiy ocherk (Tadzhik SSR; Brief
    Historical and Economic Study) Moscow, Gospolitizdat, 1958. 193 p. 25,000
    copies printed.

Ed.: Petrova, S.; Tech. Ed.: Danilina, A.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: This book is a popular survey of Tadzhikistan, i.e., mainly of its
    physical geography, economic situation, history and culture. The section
    on industries contains economic indices of the growth of industrial output
    and a number of actual figures; as a rule, however, the information provided
    on individual factories, projects, and deposits is very superficial. A few
    good photographs, showing important industrial installations, are given. There
    are some 50 photographs and 2 maps. No references are given.

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Tadzhik SSR   (Cont.)   1160

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2   MM/fal
                                                2-12-59

SOLOMENTSEV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOZACHOK, A.A., inzh.

Roll mills for processing a mixture of carbon black and pitch. Khim. mashinostr. no.2:41-42 Mr-Ap '63.

(Rolling mills)

(MIRA 16:4)

SOLOMENTSEV, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOZACHOK, A.A.

Rollers for the processing of electrode carbon mass. Khim. prom.
[Ukr.] no.3:60-62 Jl-S '63.   (MIRA 17:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh
mass.

KOZACHOK, A.G.

Phase separation of signals in multichannel measuring amplifiers.
Izv. SO AN SSSR no.2 Ser. tekh. nauk no.1:119-122 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR. Novosibirsk.
          (Amplifiers (Electronics))

KOZACHOK, A.G.

Multichannel measurement amplifiers. Izm.tekh. no.11:36-38
N '62.

(Amplifiers (Electronics))   (MIRA 15:11)

KOZACHOK, A.G.

A method for the separation of signals in multichannel measuring amplifiers. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.2 Ser. tekh. nauk no.1:51-59 '63.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

              (Amplifiers (Electronics))

KOZACHOK, I.A.

Effect of resonance capture on the distribution of neutrons in rocks with a small hydrogen content. Dop.AN URSR no.4:478-481 '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR V.B. Porfir'yevym.
(Neutrons)   (Rocks)

S/021/61/000/005/010/012
D215/D304

AUTHOR: Kozachok, I.A.

TITLE: Estimation of the resonance effect. of neutron capture
            in rocks

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Dopovidi, no. 5,
            1961, 631 – 635

TEXT: The neutron method of assaying is based on the effect of mu-
tual action of the flow of neutrons from the nuclei of the elements
which constitute the rocks. The diversity of the possible types of
nuclear reaction gives rise to a large range in the energy spec-
trum of the neutrons. In low energy regions the dominant role is
played by the process of neutron capture which varies according to
$1/v$ (where v is the velocity of the neutrons). Theoretical conside-
rations lead to the following equation for the space energy distri-
bution of neutrons for a mono-energy point-source in a uniform un-
bounded stratum with neutron capture:

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Estimation of the resonance ...

S/021/61/000/005/010/012
D215/D304

$$q(r, E) = \frac{Q}{(4\pi\tau)^{7/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{r^2}{4\tau} - \int_E^{E_0} \varphi(\tau) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial E'} dE' \right],$$ (1)

where $q(r, E)$ is the density of distribution of neutrons of energy E at a distance r from the source, Q is the strength of the source E_0 is the initial energy of the neutrons, $\tau = \tau(E)$ is the symbolic life of the neutrons. The resonance engulfing the neutrons in (1) is found from the quantity under the integral sign in (1) which equals the likelihood of avoiding resonance capture of neutrons of energy E. [Abstractor's note: symbol $\Phi(\tau)$ not explained]. Considering the case when in every energy integral investigated there is at least one resonance equation, then

$$\int_E^{E_p} \varphi(\tau) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial E'} dE' = \begin{cases} \psi & \text{for } E < E_p < E_0 \\ 0 & \text{for } E_p > E_0 \text{ or } E_p < E, \end{cases}$$ (2)

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Estimation of the resonance ...   S/021/61/000/005/010/012
                                         D215/D304

where E_p is the neutron energy which satisfies the resonance equation. ψ is evaluated from

$$\psi = \int\limits_{E < E_p}^{E_s} \frac{e_a}{\xi(e_s + e_a)} \frac{dE'}{E'}, \qquad (3)$$

where ε_s and ε_a are macroscopic sections of neutron emission and capture respectively; ξ is the mean logarithmic loss of neutron energy in one collision. Substituting from the Breyt-Vigner formula, simplifying, and evaluating the resulting integral by approximation methods gives

$$\psi = \frac{\pi\Gamma}{2\xi E_p e_s} \frac{\sigma_{ap} N_p}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{N_p \sigma_{ap}}{e_s}}}. \qquad (6)$$

where Γ is the complete range of the equation, N_p is the number of

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Estimation of the resonance ...   S/021/61/000/005/010/012
                                           D215/D304

nuclei which effect neutron capture in 1 cm^3 and σ_{ap} is given by

$$\sigma_{ap} = \frac{g}{\pi} \lambda_p^2 \frac{\Gamma_n \Gamma_\gamma}{\Gamma^2}$$

where Γ_n is the neutron range of the resonance equation and Γ_γ is the radiation range. Hence, summing over i for all resonance equations gives

$$\psi = \sum_i \psi_i = \frac{\pi}{2\xi e_s} \sum_i \frac{N_{pi}\sigma_{api}\Gamma_i}{E_{pi}\sqrt{1+\frac{N_{pi}\sigma_{api}}{e_s}}}. \qquad (6a)$$

Writing $\bar{A}$ equal to the mean mass number for each element, and C_k equal to the concentration by weight of each element in the rock, (the index k denotes the number of the chemical element and p denotes the number of the nuclei of that element effecting neutron capture), and considering the case N_p, $\sigma_{ap} \gg \epsilon_s$, then

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Estimation of the resonance ...   S/021/61/000/005/010/012
                                    D215/D304

$$\psi = \frac{\pi}{2\sum_k \frac{C_k}{A_k} \sigma_{ik} \xi_k} \sum \frac{\Gamma_i}{E_{pi}} \sqrt{\frac{C_{pi}}{A_{pi}} \sigma_{opi} \sum_k \frac{C_k}{A_k} \sigma_{ik}} \cdot \qquad (7a)$$

The results obtained show that the effect of neutron capture in
rocks under the conditions described can be sufficiently great.
Moreover, with the increase of concentration of an element with
resonance parameters in the rock the density of neutrons beyond the
resonance region decreases (to 50 % or less), having an approxima-
tely exponential relation with the square root of the concentra-
tion, if the latter is sufficiently small. The author concludes by
saying that the effect of neutron capture may be used to identify
and approximately estimate the presence of certain heavy elements
in rocks. There are 1 table and 6 Soviet-bloc references.
ASSOCIATION: Instytut heolohiyi korysnykh kopalyn AN URSR (Geologi-
             cal Institute of Useful Minerals AS UkrSSR)
PRESENTED: V.B. Porfyr'yev, Member AS UkrSSR
SUBMITTED: July 25, 1960
Card 5/5

KOZACHOK, I.A.

Slowing down of neutrons in an absorbing medium. Dop. AN URSR
no.9:1156-1160 '61.   (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut geofiziki AN USSR, L'vovskiy filial. Predstavleno
akademikom AN USSR V.G. Bondarchukom [Bondarchuk, V.H.].
                    (Neutrons—Capture)

38847

S/185/62/007/006/012/014
D407/D301

3 +. 6500
26. 2241

AUTHOR: Kozachok, I. A.

TITLE: On the slowing down of neutrons in an infinite ab-
             sorbing medium

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 6, 1962,
             676-679

TEXT: A method is proposed for solving the problem of slowing
down of neutrons in an absorbing medium. The method is based on
the transition from the integro-differential equation to the equi-
valent integral equation. The main results of I. G. Dyad'kin's in-
vestigations are used (Ref. 1: Neytronnaya fizika (Neutron Phy-
sics), M., Atomizdat, 1961, p. 14); (Ref. 2: Atomnaya energiya,
5, 1, 1961). Green's function ψ of the kinetic equation is sought.
It is assumed that the scattering length of the neutrons l_s does
not depend on the energy, and that the scattering is isotropic in
the center-of-mass system of coordinates. Introducing the differ-

Card 1/3

On the slowing down ...

ential operator $\hat{L}$ and the integral operator $\hat{A}$ for the probability function $f(\vec{\Omega}.\vec{\Omega}',u)$ of scattering, one obtains the equation for ψ. If no neutron absorption takes place, one obtains a second equation for the corresponding Green's function G. The general solution of this equation is taken from Refs. 1 and 2 (op.cit). After using Fourier's integral transform, one obtains

$$[h(u)+g(u)q_\bullet(k)]\,\bar{\psi}(k,\vec{\Omega}_\bullet,\vec{\Omega},u_\bullet,u)=\bar{G}(k,\vec{\Omega}_\bullet,\vec{\Omega},u_\bullet,u)-\int d\vec{\Omega}_1 du_1 \sum_{a,b=0} \frac{2a+1}{4\pi}\times$$

$$\times \exp\left[(u-u_1)\beta(\alpha-\sqrt{k^2+\alpha^2})\right](T)_{ab}\,g(u_1)\,\bar{\psi}(k,\vec{\Omega}_\bullet,\vec{\Omega}_1,u_\bullet,u_1)\,P_a(k,\vec{\Omega})\,P_b(k,\vec{\Omega}_1), \qquad (6)$$

where $h(u) = 1(u)/1_s$, (1 denoting the total free path of neutrons), $g(u) = 1 - h(u)$; u denotes the lethargy of neutrons; $\vec{\Omega}$ is the uni-momentum vector. Eq. (6) is solved by the method of successive in-

Card 2/3

On the slowing down ...

tegration. Thereby a formula is obtained for the phase-distribution function of neutrons from a monochromatic point-source, located at the origin. The obtained solution is rewritten in matrix form. For the zeroth moment of the spherical harmonics of the function ψ one obtains:

$$\Psi_0 = G_0(r,u)f(r,u) \qquad\qquad (11)$$

where $f(r,u)$ denotes the probability of resonance capture of neutrons on slowing down to the lethargy u. Hence in this case the probability that resonance capture takes place depends not only on the neutron energy but also on its space coordinates. With u tending to infinity, the function $f(r,u)$ approaches its asymptotic value which coincides with the well-known formula for the case of a uniform neutron source distribution.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut heofizyky AN UkrRSR, L'viv (Institute of
Geophysics of the AS UkrRSR, L'viv)
SUBMITTED: October 6, 1961
Card 3/3

KOZACHOK, I.A.

Approximative solution of a problem in the theory of neutron
logging. Geofiz. sbor. no.3:86-95 '62.   (MIRA 15:9)
            (Radioactive prospecting)

KOZACHOK, I.A.

Steady-state distribution of neutrons in an infinite medium. Geofiz.
sbor. no.7:163-175 '64.   (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut geofiziki AN UkrSSR.

KOZACHOK, I.A.

Asymptotic solution of the problem of neutron moderation. Ukr.
fiz. zhur. 9 no.6:681-684 Je '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut geofiziki AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

KOZACHOK, I.A.

Space-energy distribution of neutrons in an infinite absorbing
medium. Atom. energ. 18 no.4:386 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

KOZACHOK, V.I.

       Operational requirements for the safety equipment of automated
       heating boiler systems. Avtomatiz. otop. kot. no.3:165-169 '63.
                                               (MIRA 16:10)
     1. L'vovgaz.
       (Heating from central stations—Safety measures)

KOZACHOK, V.I.

Losses of gas in city gas systems. Gas.prom. 5 no.4:27-29 Ap
'60.   (MIRA 13:8)
                    (Gas distribution)

KOZACHOK, V.I., inzh.

Automatic control of gasified low-power boiler units. Bezop.truda v prom. 7 no.2:28-29 F '63.   (MIRA 16:2)

1. Trest L'vovgaz.
   (Boilers)   (Automatic control)

KOZACHOK, V.P.

Device for a more accurate determination of the direction and depth of underground pipelines. Gaz. prom. 6 no.12:38-40 '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Gas, Natural—Pipelines)

BARUTCHEV, S.K., dotsent; KOZACHOK, V.Ya., assistent.

State and development of newborn infants and children under
one year of age born to mothers with toxemias during the
second half of pregnancy. Pediat. akush. ginek. no.3:52-53
'63   (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - dotsent S.K.
Barutchev) Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor- dotsent
S.I.Korkhov).

OSTROVSKIY, Ya.M. [Ostrovs'kyi, IA.M.]; SERDYUKOV, I.I.; KATS,Ai.M.;
    KOZACHUK, A.I.; TURZHANSKIY, Yu.V. [Turzhans'kyi, IU.V.];
    SNIGUR, I.I. [Snihur,I.I.]; KIRILLOVSKIY, G.S. [Kyryllovs'kyi,
    H.S.]; BRON, S.S.; PESIS, Ye.I. [Pesis,E.I.]; SHUL'GA, A.M.
    [Shul'ha,A.M.]

Proposals of efficiency promoters. Leh.prom. no. 4:81-88
O-D '63.   (MIRA 17:5)

1. Khar'kovskaya obuvnaya fabrika (for Ostrovskiy, Serdyukov,
Kats). 2. Zhitomirskaya obuvnaya fabrika (for Kozachuk,
Turzhanskiy, Snigur). 3. Kiyevskaya obuvnaya fabrika No. 6
(for Kirillovskiy, Bron, Pesis, Shul'ga).

PUGACH, N. K.; KOZACHUK, F. S.

Modernization of the NShP-20-59 gear pump for molasses. Sakh.
prom. 36 no.10:64-65 0 '62.   (MIRA 15:10)

1. Gnivanskiy sakharnyy zavod.

(Pumping machinery)

KOZACFOK, Ya., general-mayor

A plan is a beginning for a matter. Voen. znan. 41 no.9:17 S '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

SHCHEGROV, L.N.; KOZACHUK, A.S.; SKROBOTUN, V.N.; RYADCHENKO, A.G.;
GOL'TSEVA, V.S.

Preparation of magnesium oxide of various pseudostructure.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no. 11:1223-1227 '65   (MIRA 19:1)

1. Donetskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimi-
cheskikh veshchestv.

L 30232-66   EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI   IJP(c)   JD

ACC NR: AP6013886   (A)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/65/031/011/0223/0227

AUTHOR: Shchegrov, L. N.; Kozachuk, A. S.; Skrobotun, V. N.; Ryadchenko, A. G.;
Gol'tseva, V. S.

ORG: Donets Branch, All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and High-
Purity Chemical Substances (Donetskiy Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv)

TITLE: Preparation of magnesium oxide of varying pseudostructure

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 31, no. 11, 1965, 1223-1227

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium oxide, magnesium compound, carbonate, chemical decomposition,
x ray diffraction

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the study was to develop methods for preparing multiform crys-
tals of thermally unstable magnesium compounds having such thermomechanical strength
that they preserve their form on decomposing to magnesium oxide, in order to influ-
ence the form of the MgO particles obtained. Prismatic magnesium carbonate crystals
which retained their form during decomposition to MgO (in a muffle furnace at 740-
-760°C) were obtained by combining magnesium nitrate and sodium carbonate solutions.
The size of $MgCO_3$ crystals formed depends on the stirring rate of the reaction mix-
ture. MgO of spheroidal form was obtained by thermal decomposition of spheroidal
$MgCO_3$ formed by combining magnesium nitrate or sulfate solutions with potassium carbon-

                                UDC: 546.46

Card 1/2

L 30232-66

ACC NR: AP6013886 $\mathcal{2}$

ate. The size of the spheroidal $MgCO_3$ particles was also affected by the stirring
rate. MgO particles of lamellar form were obtained by thermochemical decomposition of
magnesium hydroxide of the same form, and MgO particles of cubic form, 6-9μ in size
and larger, were prepared by thermal decomposition of cubic magnesium oxalate. X-ray
diffraction analysis of prismatic, spheroidal, lamellar, and cubic MgO showed their
internal structure to be the same, i. e., consisting of a face-centered NaCl-type
cubic lattice. The authors thank L. I. Shvorneva and N. G. Kisel' for determining
the structure of magnesium oxide and carbonates. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/   SUBM DATE: 09May64/   ORIG REF: 007/   OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2 $\mathcal{QU}$

KROKHMALYUK, M.; KOZACHUK, L., red.; PETKI, F., tekhred.

[On the road of technical progress] Po shliakhu tekhnichnoho progresu. Ushgorod, Zakarpats'ke oblasne vyd-vo, 1956. 23 p.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Dubrinitskogo lesopromyshlennogo khozyaystva (for Krokhmalyuk).
(Lumbering--Machinery)

BABKO, A.K.; KOZACHUK, N.S.

Determination of microinclusions of nitrogen in metallic germanium.
Trudy Kom. anal. khim. 12:48-52 '60.   (MIRA 13:8)
        (Germanium--Analysis)   (Nitrogen--Analysis)

KOZACHUK, V.M., inzhener; PIYARSKIY, T.I., inzhener.

Using grader teams for grading operations. Avt.dor.19 no.3:16-18
Mr '56.   (MIRA 9:7)

(Ukraine--Roads--Maintenance and repair)

KOZACHUK, V.M., inzhener;   LEVIN, M.P., inzhener.

Mechanizing loading operations in road machinery stations. Avt.dor.
19 no.9:12-13 S '56.   (MLRA 9:11)
                    (Loading and unloading)

KOZACHUK, V.M., inzh.; BARINOOL'TS, A.Z., inzh.

Precast monolithic reinforced concrete sluice bridges. Avt.dor. 21
no.11:13-14 N '58.   (MIRA 11:12)
                (Bridges, Concrete) (Sluices)

KOZACHUK, V.M., inzh.

Interchangeable equipment for earthwork. Avt.dor. 22   no.6:27-28
Je '59.   (MIRA 12:9)
                    (Earthmoving machinery)

KOZACHUK, Yu., inzh.

Contribution of industry to living conditions. Nauka i zhyttia
no.11:39 N '61.   (MIRA 14:12)
            (Household appliances, Electric)

KO..CHUK, Yu. S. --

     "The Pathomorphological Changes in the Myocardial and
Coronary Vessels of the Heart During a Hypertonic Illness." Cand Med
Sci, Kiev State Medical Inst, Kiev, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 2, Sep 54)

     Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at
USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

KOZACHUK YU.S.

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals - Vascular System.   S-5

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 26486

Author   : Kozachuk, Yu.S.
Inst
Title   : Pathomorphologic Changes in the Myocardial Interstitium
               and Internal Heart Vessels in Hypertension.

Orig Pub   : V sb.: Patologiya serd.-sosud. sistemy v klinike i
               eksperimente. Kiyev, Gosmedizdar USSR, 1956, 170-178.

Abstract   : Areas of homogeneous muscle fibers (MF) of the myocardium
               were revealed in hypertension. In cases of death from
               cardiac insufficiency observations were made of lumpy
               degeneration of M.F., myolysis and microfibrosis near the
               apex of the left ventricle. Profound atrophy of M.F.
               was encountered in areas of pronounced edema and intensi-
               ve growth of connective tissue. Not infrequently, fatty
               dystrophy was notices. In cases of cardiac insufficiency
               and uremia--focal fragmentation, and in cases of cerebral

Card 1/3

16

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals - Vascular System.   S-5

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 26486

hemorrhage--- diffuse fragmentation of M.F. were en-
countered. Roughening and thickening of argyrophile
membranes, their unequal impregnation and fragmentation
and lysis of the fibers occurred in interstitial tis-
sue. New argyrophile and collagenous fibers appeared
along the course of small and medium vessels. Edema
and diapedesis of erythrocytes were observed. In advan-
ced cases, swollen argyrophile fibers underwent colla-
genic and hyalin changes in the area surrounding each
M.F. The walls of small vessels became swollen and ho-
mogeneous, there was proliferation of connective tis-
sue cells in the adventitia of small and medium vessels,
lipoid deposition took place in the internal tunic, the
subendothelial layer became thicker and desquamation of
capillary endothelium occurred. Parietal and hyaline
thrombi were noticed. The argyrophile framework of

Card 2/3

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals - Vascular System.   S-5

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1958, 26436

small and medium arteries was thickened. The aforemen-
tioned changes occurred from the developing hypoxia as
a result of which capillary permeability was altered
and was followed by reactive changes in connective tis-
sue and M.F. In single cases, reactive changes were as-
sociated with destructively degenerative alterations in
paraplastic substance.

Card 3/3

17

KISELEVA, A.F.; doktor med.nauk; KOZACHUK, Yu.S., kand.med.nauk

Morphological changes in the cerebrospinal ganglia in cancers
of varying localization. Vrach.delo no.7:90-85 Jl '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel'
nauki, prof. Ye.I. Chayka) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
     (NERVES, SPINAL--DISEASES)   (CANCER)

KOZACHUK, Yu.S., kand.med.nauk

Comparative morphology of the coronary arteries in arteriosclerosis, rheumatic and acute infectious coronaritis. Vrach. delo no.8:83-86 Ag '61.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof. Ye.I. Chayka) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
                (CORONARY VESSELS.-DISEASES)
                    (ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

27.1140

40666
S/238/62/008/003/006/008
I015/I215

AUTHOR: Chayka, Ye. I. and Kozachuk, Yu. S.

TITLE: Age-dependent effect of aminazine on morphologic changes in the central and peripheral nervous system

PERIODICAL: Fiziolohichnyy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 3, 1962, 368–374

TEXT: This is a continuation of previous studies. Experiments were carried out on 15 puppies, 12 days – 1.5 months old, and 10 adult dogs. The aminazine dose varied from 2.5 to 10.0 mg/kg b.w. Puppies which received 10.0 mg/kg b.w. aminazine were sacrificed after 7–12 days. All of them showed marked degenerative changes in CNS cells and peripheral ganglia. These changes corresponded to those evoked by a dose of 20.0 mg/kg b.w. in adult dogs. No characteristic changes for hypothermia (depletion of glycogen, fatty liver) were found in the internal organs. A dose of 5 mg/kg b.w. aminazine brought about degenerative changes in nerve cells, including focal cytolysis. A dose of 2.5 mg/kg b.w. aminazine caused only chromatolysis in puppies. Puppies were less tolerant to aminazine than adult dogs but they endured hibernation much better. Repeated administration of aminazine to puppies brought about the same changes as a single dose. The question is raised whether to call the adminstration of neuroleptic drugs "artificial hibernation." There are 3 figures.

Card 1/2 Chair of Pathologic Anatomy, Kiev Inst. of Med.
O.O. Bohomolets

GUREVICH, M.I. [Hurevych, M.I.]; KOZACHUK, Yu.S.; POVZHITKOV, M.M.

Some functional and morphological changes in experimental disorders of the coronary circulation. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 10 no.3:342-350 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii krovoobrashcheniya Instituta fiziologii im. A.A.Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev, i Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. A.A.Bogomol'tsa.

SHVETS,I.T. [Shvets', I.T.], akademik; DYBAN, Ye.P. [Dyban, E.P.];
    KOZACHUK-BOGACHUK, K.A. [Kozachuk-Bohachuk, O.A.]

Study of heat exchange in the flow of air in diffusers and nozzles.
Dop. AN URSR no.9:1203-1206 '62.   (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut teploenergetiki AN UkrSSR. 2. AN UkrSSR (for Shvets)

KOZACUK, E.

New badges of pilots in sports aviation. p. 324. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Vol. 10, No. 21, May 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

NARBUTOWICZ, Barbara; SOLDAJ, Hermenegilda; KOZACZEK, Wanda

Determination of nitrofurantoin sensitivity of microorganisms causing infections of the urinary tract. Wiad. lek. 18 no.19: 1533-1538 1 0 '65.

1. Z Katedry Diagnostyki Laboratoryjnej Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy w AM w Warszawie (Kierownik Katedry: prof. dr. med. J. Krawczynski).

KOZACZEK, Zbigniew, inz.

The rhythmically flowing repair of bogies of electric traction trains in the Minsk Mazowiecki Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Shops. Przegl kolej mechan 13 no.11:333-338 N '61.

KOZACZEK, Zbigniew, inż.

Repair of traction engines at the Railroad Rolling Stock Repair
Shops in Minsk Mazowiecki. Przegl kolej mechan 13 no.2:45-49
F '61.

KOZACZKI, Zbigniew

Development trends of the Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Plants.
Przegl kolej mechan 11 [i.e.16] no.6:173-178 Je '64

1. Association of the Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Plants,
Warsaw.

KOZACZENKO, Jerzy

Some problems of ectopic pregnancy. Ginek. Pol. 36 no.5:
541-545 My '65.

1. Z Kliniki Ciorob Kobiecych i Polozniotwa CSK Wojskowej AM.

KOZACZENKO, Jerzy

An analysis of the relationship between patient's main blood
groups and the incidence of hemorrhage in the 3rd stage of
labor. Ginek. Pol. 36 no.6:667-670 Je '65.

1. Z Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Centralnego Szpitala
Klinicznego Wojskowej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi (Kierownik: doc.
dr. med. J. Higier).

KOZACZENKO, Jerzy; KUCZYNSKI, Franciszek

A case of carcinomatous cystoadenoma of the ovary associated
with a specific subacute exudative-exfoliative inflammation of
serous membranes, probably of tuberculous origin. Ginek. Pol.
35 no.4:603-608 Jl-Ag '64

1. Z II Kliniki Polozniczo-Ginekologicznej Wojskowej Akademii
Medycznej w Warszawie.

KOZACZ NKO, Jerzy; RYGLEWICZ, Anna

Blood protein fractions in hemorrhages in the 3d stage of labor.
Ginek. pol. 36 no.2:179-182 F '65

1. Z II Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Centralnego Szpi-
tala Klinicznego Wojskowej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi i z
Pracowni Klinicznej Centralengo Szpitala Klinichnego Wojskcwaj
Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi.

NOWICKI, Pawel; KOZACZENKO, Jerzy

    Blood transfusion from "universal" donors. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.2:
    51-53   11 Ja '65.

KOZACZENKO, Jerzy

The relation between the frequency of ectopic pregnancy and
blood groups. Ginek. Pol. 36 no.2:205-207   F '65

1. Z II Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Centralnego
Szpitala Klinicznego Wojskowej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi.

JUS, Andrzej; BROSZKIEWICZ, Ewa; GERARD, Kira; KOZACZEWSKA, Wiesława

Comparison of the results of largactil and serpasil therapy of paranoid schizophrenia. Neur. &c. polska 9 no.4:511-524 Jl-Ag '59.

1. Z I Oddzialu psychiatrycznego Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego w Pruszkowie Kierownik Oddzialu: prof. A. Jus Dyrektor Instytutu: prof. Z.Kuligowski.

     (SCHIZOPHRENIA ther)
     (CHLORPROMAZINE ther)
     (RESERPINE ther)

KOZACZEWSKA-KACZANOWSKA, Wieslawa; KLUCZEK, Maria.

Amitriptyline in the treatment of subdepressive states. Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. pol. 13 no.5:695-700 '63.

1. Z Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego w Pruszkowie. Kierownik Oddzialu Psychiatrycznego: doc.dr.med. J.Jaroszynski.

*

KOZADAYEV, V. M.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
15-57-3-4028
                    p 212 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kozadayev, V. M.

TITLE: An Experiment With Submerged Electric Pumps for Pumping
               Out Hot Liquids (Opyt raboty s pogruzhnymi elektronaso-
               sami pri otkachke goryachey zhidkosti)

PERIODICAL: Novosti neft. tekhniki. Neftepromysl. delo, 1956,
               Nr 4, pp 20-23

ABSTRACT: The author describes submerged electric pumps used for
               pumping fluids from wells at temperatures of 80° to
               90°. It is emphasized that normal submerged electric
               pumps depend on the quality of the mounting, control of
               the pumping, and repair. The kinds and sequences of
               operations are described. It is shown that for control
               the attention should be turned chiefly to observing the
               resistance of the insulation, the current strength, the
Card 1/2   consumption of the electric motor, and the voltage.
               Devices cannot be used with a resistance less than 0.05

An Experiment With Submerged Electric Pumps (Cont.)   15-57-3-4028

megohms. For keeping the devices in repair, the author recommends a
specialist for each phase of the operation (for repair of the elec-
tric motors, for the pumps, and for the protectors) and an obligatory
detailed entry in a journal, showing fulfillment of orders. The
author considers the typical causes of breakdown of the devices to be
decreased resistance of the insulation, structural failures in the
motor, mechanical damage to the cable, and short circuiting the
exposed ends of the stator windings.
Card 2/2

I. A. K.

KOZADAYEV, Vasiliy Mefodiyevich; NOVIKOVA, M.M., vedushchiy red.;
    POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Repair of centrifugal submersible electric pumps] Remont
pogruzhnykh tsentrobezhnykh elektronasosov. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959.
99 p.   (MIRA 12:5)
        (Pumping machinery--Maintenance and repair)

KOZADAYEV, V N.

112-1-882

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 1, p. 141 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kozadayev, V. N.

TITLE: Improvement of the Construction of Submersible Electric Pumping Installations (Usovershenstvovaniye konstruktsii pogruzhnykh elektronasosnykh ustanovok)

PERIODICAL: Novosti neft. tekhn. Neftepromysl. delo, 1956, Nr 3, pp. 19-23

ABSTRACT: The submersible motor (46 kw) has a length of more than 6 m with a diameter of 123 mm which is conditioned by the dimensions of the hole. The motor rotor consists of 13 separate squirrel-cage rotors, set on a common shaft which rests on 14 thrust bearings. The inside bronze bushing of the slip bearing is set on the shaft and is fastened by the rotor blocks while the frame of the bearing was earlier fastened in the stator iron with a sliding setting of the second class of precision. The frame of the bearing rotating during the operation works out a hollow in the stator iron and thus changes the gap between the rotor and

Card 1/3

Improvement of the Construction of Submersible Electric Pumping   112-1-882
Installations (Cont.)

the stator which leads to jamming of the rotor and to the
motor's getting out of order. In the recent design the
frame of the bearing is made with a wide rim which overlaps
the old wear in the stator. In the middle of the rim a
circular groove of cubic shape is turned into which a ring
made of oil-resisting rubber is set under tension in such
a way that it protrudes from the rim for 0.05 to 0.1 mm.
The rubber does not interfere with the drawing of the
rotor into the stator, and after the motor is filled with
oil, the rubber swells and holds back the bearing frame
from turning. In order to place frames with a wide rim,
the cross section of the squirrel-cage rotor winding has
to be reduced from each end by 7 mm. As practice demon-
strated, it does not reflect on the motor's characteristics
and at the same time permits restoring the damaged motors
and protects the others. In order to improve the insula-
tion of the stator's windings, tests of various kinds of
oils for filling up the submerged motor and protector were
carried out. The oil should not give off gas at high
temperatures, must retain its body and   have a good
lubricating property, and at the same time the protect-

Card 2/3

112-1-882

Improvement of the Construction of Submersible Electric Pumping
Installations (Cont.)

Card 3/3

ing oil should not mix with the oil of the electric motor.
Filling up the electric motor operating in holes with hot
liquid with C-110 cable oil is suggested instead of the
transformer oil previously used; the protector must be
filled up with "rubber" oil which is obtained from the
C-110 cable oil mixed with rubber paste under steamheating.
In order to speed up assembling, it is suggested that the
connecting of the cable with the stator winding be done with
the help of a plug tightened with bolts for sealing. B.S.B.

SHPET, G.I.; KOZADAYEVA, T.V.

Materials on the characteristics of energy and protein balance in
a carp pond. Vop. ekol. 5:248-249 '62.   (MIRA 16:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo
khozyaystva, Kiyev.
                    (Carp) (Fishes—Food)

KOZADYEV, Mikhail S.

"Review of Spark Chambers"

paper presented at the Intl Conference on High Energy Physics, Rochester, N. Y.
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1. Helmintologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied v Kosiciach.
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Establishing optimum operating conditions without cavitation
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(MIRA 15:8)

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KOZAK, Alexander; Helminthological Institute, Slovak Academy of
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"Helminth Fauna of Frogs in the Neighborhood of Kosice."

Abstract: 195 frogs of 9 species were investigated to determine
their helminthological infestation. The frogs belonged to the
following species: Rana esculenta, R. temporaria, R. ridibunda,
R. arvalis, Bufo bufo, B. viridis, Bombina bombina, B. variegata
and Hyla arborea. Altogether 15 species of leeches were found on
the frogs. 2 of these Cephalogonimus retusus and Haematoloechus
variegatus abbreviatus were not previously found in Slovakia. The
extent and intensity of infestation of the frogs by the helminths
are described. 3 Tables, 2 Western, 3 Czech, 2 Russian, 1 Polish
reference. (Manuscript received 4 Apr 66).

1/1

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Construction of unloading tunnel at the Wuhan Steam Power Plant.
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